between lines 5 and 6, insert the following heading:

A5 --SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION--.

Page 3, before line 1, insert the following heading:

A6 --BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS--;

between lines 14 and 15, insert the following heading:

A7 --DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION--.

Page 4, replace the paragraph, beginning on line 4, as follows:

A8 --By way of example, mention will be made of the case of silicones substituted with 9-vinylanthracene substituents. The refractive index of the material obtained increases as the content of substituents increases:

- without substituent: n = 1.403
- with 94% substituents: n = 1.690--.

Page 5, replace the paragraph, beginning on line 7, as follows:

A9 --Next, the degree of substitution is modified continuously, and thus also the refractive index of the material, in order to obtain copolymers with a modulatable proportion of substituted units and of unsubstituted units. In the case of silicones, it is necessary to prepare the copoly(methylhydrogenodimethyl)siloxane of variable composition beforehand.--.

Page 10, replace the paragraph, beginning on line 15, as follows:

A10

--According to one characteristic of the invention, the material of which the optical system is made is a three-dimensional liquid crystal polymer whose mesomorphic portions can be readily oriented by means of a mechanical effect.--;

replace the paragraph, beginning on line 20, as follows:

A11

--It is possible, for example, firstly to prepare crosslinked liquid crystal polymers without prior orientation of the mesogenic units. Using this material, artificial crystalline lenses or intraocular lenses will then be produced, for example by polymerization/crosslinking in a mold or by machining depending on the properties of the material. The zonulae exert a mechanical stress which is reflected, via the lens sac, onto the crystalline lens. This stress exerted by ocular tissue modifies the orientation of the liquid crystal substituents and thus the refractive index in the direction of vision. Similarly, in the case of contact lenses, a pressure from the eyelids can produce mechanical deformations needed for the molecular reorientation and thus vary the refractive index and consequently the power of the lens.--.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Cancel claims 1 and 2.